consistency of the complications which have signaled in so unformers a manner the course of the last year.... The extinctions of the last year.... The extinction of the pale line of Prince Christian de Glocksburg would be wit not contradiction, the eventual claims to which his Mejecty the Emperor has reassumed in favor of that I see. The initiative, however, expressly reserved to the Depress of the second of the three contradictions of the three contradictions of the three contradictions of the three contradictions.

The initiative, however, expressly reserved to the 1 central The initiative, however, expressly reserved to the 1 central The initiative, however, expressly reserved to the 1 central The initiative, however, expressly reserved to the 1 central Theorem 1 central Theorem 2 central Theorem 3 central Th

Partiament.

House or Lorder, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—The Earl of Clarence presented several petitions from workmen in Mondester, Salford, &c., complaining of the ansatisfactory state of the law with respect to the combination of work-

OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES. The Marquis of Clanricarde — M lords, seeing my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign I airs in his place, I rise to put a question to him respect I some reports which have lately been received from the Danubian Provinces of Moldavia and Wailachis. According to the accounts in the newspapers, the Russian military authorities appear to have taken entire possession of that country, and to have proceeded to administer the government thereof. In the reports to which I have alluded it is stated that the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces had ordered the Russian of to transmit any tribute to Constantinople.

have taken entire possession of that country, and to have proceeded to administer the government thereof. In the reports to which I have almod it is stated that the Commander in Chief of the Russin forces had ordered the Hospocius not to transmit any tribute to Constantinopie and it has been stated in one report that he went so far as to say that any tribute paid to the Sultan would require to be paid over again to his own master. Moveover, it is stated that these personages to whom the local administration of the country was intrusted had been required to hold no further communication with Turkey. (Hear, hear, Now, this is virtually and really an assumption of the sovelent of the country by the Cars, and it is impossible that man act as that can take place without leading very directly to a terrible war. (Hear) It is therefore of the highest importance to this country, and to this House, that was should have whatever information can be afforded to swithout incorvenience at the earliest moment (Hear, hear.) I hold that it is impossible for Europe, or France, the earliest incorvenience at the earliest moment (Hear, hear.) I hold that it is impossible for Europe, or France, the hear is of the utmost importance, not merely to the political balance of Europe, and not merely to the honor of this country, who are parties to treaties with Turkey, but sho to the material interests affecting the welfare of all classes of persons, above all in Germany, in France, and very greatly in this kingdom. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter on which your lordships must desire to have the fallest information that can with propriety be given, and therefore I first my nothe friend will not think I am indiscrete if I ask him whe ther any such accounts of France and therefore it first my nothe friend will not think I am indiscrete if I ask him whe ther any such accountry of any permanent altenation of the everyflay of these provinces by Russian has really taken Place. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Clarendon—My Lords so far from thinking Them th

In the House or Commoss, in the morning sitting, July 30, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the strictures of Mr. Disraell and Sir Fitarcy Kelly on the preceding day, with regard to his conversion of stock. In the first place, he denied that he intended to offer to the holders of South Sea stock any better terms than those which they had declined, or that he asked for an unimited period to carry out the negotiations. He simply proposed to empower the Treasury to offer to those holders of South Sea stock who were, by law, disqualified from accepting the option held out to other holders, the same identical terms which those persons had thought fit to decline. He had certainly experienced disappointment with regard to the amount of stock commuted under the recent act, but he attributed the want of success to the delay which had taken place in passing the measure through the House, and not to the wait of success to the delay which had taken place in passing the measure through the House and not to any defect in the scheme. Circumstances which he could not have foreseen, or foreseeing could not have controled, had in various ways militated against the measure. Nevertheless, he denied that it could be considered an utter failure. As far as it had gone, it had commuted several small socks to the advantage of the Exchequer, and had laid the foundation of a financial operation which promised to be both profitable and convenient.

tion of a financial operation which promised to be both pr. fitable and convenient.

British India.

From The London Times, August 3.

We are at war with the Burmese. Every body knows it, and, what is more, everybody obth is as an steer of course that we should be always at war with some Power or other in the East. It was so at Rome. Everybody took it as a mister of course that there were one or two wars on the contines of the empire—with the Carthaginians, or the Mauritanians, or the Celubermians, or the Helvetians, or the Syrians, or the Reystians, and when at last it was found out, one wonderful year, that such was the terror of Rome, or the exhaustion of the whole human race, that there was no war actually raging, the Temple of Jams was closed in state, games were celebrate, hymns were sung, and the Emperer pro ounced a present tio?. It has been so with all greaf empires. At St. Fetersburg they evidently think a war with Furkey, or Circassia, or some other neighbor, the regular and proper state of things. In nations so cincumstanced, or so disposed, nobody asks why they are at war, for the only question that ever strisses is, why are they not at war, just as a man who lives in Fiser-st, never asks the reason of the noise in the streets but feels his curiosity aroused at a sudden cessation. In India there is a studing war, and the war for the gime being is with the Burmese. It is a very protracted and a very destructive war. That is a fact which appears on the face of returns of killed and wounded and other pasin particulars. There have been many cannenades, much bloockshed, and many vessels sunk. The upper part of the empire, or Ava Proper, has been block sets to make many failure to the singer of the strength of the persented in the dimensions when the job is over. All these are trings that requires only a common commercial understanding to maker. But, beyond the vuigatest particulars of death and destruction, was steamers, broad sides, stockades, and the rest, nothing is understood, and nobody cares to un

It is the extraordinary characteristic of this history, a established on unquestionable evidence, that all is an easier incidents are totally almout any imaginable law of causation. There is no regular presecution of a querie, no obscionce to authority, nothing that shall make one day justify or account for the next; and it is consequently in justily or account for the next; and it is consequently in possible to epitomize the story without seeming to strong together details as mecongruous as those in a nutriery by or. The Captains of their short in the Captains of their crews before the Governor of Kangeon, were dissatisfied with the judgment given and appealed to Lord Dalhousis. His Laughip their upon sent Commodore Lamber, in occumand of two of her Majesty's war seamers, to Rangoon, with so in very precise and very proper instructions, the was to demand a certain specified sum, about 1200 from the Governor of Rangoon, and in the event of that machinary refasing or syading compliance, by Commodors was then to request the Governor to forward to the Kang of Ava nor of Rengele, and a new event and what yes only re-ing or swading compliance, the Commodore was then to re-quest the Governor to forward to the King of Ava a letter from the Indian Government, with an Indi-mation that an early answer was expected. As this answer was first to be received from Ava at Rangoon, and theu

forwarded to the Governor-General at Benares for his consideration, some time must elapse before anything could be done with it, and before there could be any need of the Commedore's further services; he was therefore, in the event of the letter being sent to the King of Ava, to proceed to the Persian Gulf, whither he happened at that time to be under orders. In these instructions therefore there was not a word of hostile measures, or even a loophole for them; and, to prevent any mistake on this point, they concluded with the words: "It is to be distinctly understood "that no act of hestility isto be committed at present though "the reply of the Governor should be unfavorable, nor un-til defin its instructions regarding such hostilities shall be "given by the Government of India." Nothing could be better than these instructions though why the Governor-General and the Ceuncil should presume to send them, or any instructions at all, we cannot understand, for it appears that the Commodere was under no oblig-tion whatever to attend to them. He did not pay them the sligh est attention. When he was once on the waters of Rangoon, the King of Ava was one potentate, and Commodore Lambert another. The latter proceeded to communicate with instances its inhabitants, its Governor and the King of tion When he was once on the waters of Rangoon, the King of Ava was one potentate, and Commodore Lambert another. The latter proceeded to commonicate with Rangoon, its inhabitants, its Governor and the King of Ava as a perfectly independent power. Several residents of Rangoon claiming to be Brittah subjects, but a very loose at — ne of them a fellow who had sold a cargo of arms to the Governor to be used against the British, and had a quarred about the payment—came to the Commodore and stated fresh grievances. He desired them to reduce their stories into writing. Before, however, they could do so, he wrote to the Governor of Rangoon, telling him his original errand, but informing him, that in consequence of the new matters of complaint he found at Rangoon he would not proceed with it till he had communicated further with the Indian Government. Having sent this message, he stood in the position of having two quarrels in hard,—ore, that of the Indian Government. Having which he had now amounted his intention of putting in his pocket for the present; the other, his own, on which he said he would consult the Indian Government. He did neither of these things, nor did he revert to his forgotion instructions, for the very next day he wrote to the Government of Rangoon, commanding him to transmit two letters,—one, that already mentioned, from the Indian Government to the King of Ava and another from himself to the King's Prime Minister, explaining that he purposely passed over the Governor of Rangoon on a account of his proceedings; but as Lord Dalhous's had no choice what ver but to sanction these proceedings and had no voice at all in the matter, we omit this part of the sflair.

The Commodore's letter to the King of Ava was prompt.

The Commodore's letter to the King of Ava was promptly and satisfactorily answered. He received it of lettersone in answer to that from the Indian Government: another in reply to his own letter to the Barmese Prime Min lister, promoding a settlement of the commands made on them by the Government of India, and amounting the dismissal of the effecting Governor of Rangoon. The Commodore sent the set the Governor General, with a letter in which he said. "I am of o infon that the King is sincere, and that "his Governor ment will fully and up to what he has promis" ed." Three days after this the new Governor, or Special Commissioner from the Court of Ava, arrived at Rangoon The day rollewing the Commedore sent to him an assistant interpreter, a sort of de it, to appoint a time for received him very graciously fixed the next cay for the purpose, and camediately interpreter, a soil of clerk, to appoint a time for receiving an cilic r with a liter. The new Governor receive him very graciously fixes the next cay for the purpose, and uninediately removed the order of the late Government, forbidding of mannion in with the British vessels. On the next morning the assistant interpreter went to the Governor to arrange the meeting, at which the letter containing the Commodore & dimands was to be delivered. Hereupon there ensued certain questions of etiquette, on which the Governor stood his ground, and which the Commodore was resolved to slight aitog-ther. We are not going into them, but it is pericely clear that the Commodore was delernined to send whom he pleased to this conference with the Royal Commissioner,—a man of the highest rank in his raim.—how he pieused, and when he pleased, the sent a very nit smal cort of oputation, in the middle of the day, which the whole kingdom of Ava devotes to repose, and the result was, that the officers composing the deputation, thrusting themselves into the court of the which the whole single of a var develors are processed the result was, that the officers composing the deputation, thrusting themselves into the court of the Governor, and riding into his compound without any previous arrangement, were teld that the Governor was askeep and were kept waiting in the sun aquarter of an hour. They made some attempts to get at the Governor, and a message came which left little doubt on their minds that the Governor was ready awake, though he denies it but at the sed or a quarter of an hour they returned to their ships and proceeded to be stillles. They ordered all the British subjects to leave K opcon, they setzed and carried off the King of Ava's goard ship, and three days after bombarded the town and the fortifications, killing in any hundreds of people, either standing on the defensive or merely spectators. After that there was very lattle in the shape of negotiation on the part of the British unless it was such as to raise the pecuniary demand from less than one thousand pounds to a hundred thousand pennos. It immediately became a war of the most merciless and destructive character.

For an incredible amount of rudeness, inconsistency and malice prepense in its most confessed form, we must refer cur teaders to the proceedings of the Commodore, as islated in Mr. Cobden's pamphiet, since it is out of the question for ordinary mortals to dive into the blue books for the purpose. No rational man can doubt for a moment that the Commodore determined there should be war, which, of course, it was perfectly easy to manage. He had only to use the sailer's privilege of spurning all the efficient of an Eastern Court, and putting on the Royal Commissioner such indignities as he could not peagloly submit to. But on the great fact of this disgraceful and now disastrous war there is no difference of statement. The cause of the Burness war is not the claims of the two British Captains, for they were promised settlement not the conduct of the Governor that gave rise to these claims, for he was or imptly dismissed; not the absord and fabulous grievances of the very soum of Racgoom raked teacher by the Commodors after his arrival, for they were never i rurally arged; not any serious act or returns whatever, but slooply and so is by that four officers of very miscellaneous and unequal rank, who had forced their way into the courty and of the Royal Commissioner with out a sevious strangement, and at a very unusual time of Common ore Lambert did it with the Queen's ships, and, though every act was in express violation of instructions from the Government of India, the Governor General had from the Government of India, the Governor tremeral had no choice but to sanction what had been done. If it be asked a by we at home take it all so coolly, the acswer Mr. Cobilen suggests is, that the costs of the war must be paid by the halt raked, half strved ryot of India. What an extraordinary jumble of parts, characters, and responsibilities in the transaction! Twe English captains

responsibilities in the transaction. Two English captains emplain; the India Company demands redress: they do it by set ding two of the Queen's ships with one of her Commoderes; they rend instructions most emphatically pacific, he commences proceedings on his own account, writes letters to the Court of Avs, ballies the Gevernor, and declars war on his own responsibility; the Hindoo pays for it. England suffers the eternal odium of the transaction. Mr. Cobden observes, truly enough, that had the Cummodore been resolved from the beginning to drive will add, that if we made it our national policy to have a war with the prospect of increased territory always going on, we could not have a more effectual machinery for the purpose than the conducting authorities and divided responsibilities of our Indian Government.

INDIA AND CHINA.

From The London Times, July 30.

We received, at 4 o'clock this morning, by express from Marseilles, our dispatches in anti-lipation of the Overland Mail, which left Calcutta on the 16th and Bombay on the 20th ult. Our latest dates from China are to the 7th of

June.

The following are extracts from our Bombay correspon-

The following are extracts from our Bombay correspondence:

The Burmese are busy fortifying positions between Messaday and their capital. The most southern of these posts is commanded by Meatoon, and, being situated close to Messaday, has been recommonded by some of our light steamers. It is said that Meatoon boasts his intention of driving us into the sea, and that the Burmese Government have still taith in his promises.

The papers last published by Pacliament on the subject of the Barmese war, have surprised us much in India, by showing that our energetic Governor-General, rather than General Godwin, is the person answerable for the Pabian conduct of the war. It appears that Lord Dathouse consisters it more conductive to the pressure of our arms and more expedient in all respects to stand on the defensive in Pagu, than to advance on the Surmese, capital, merely to altendon it. He states that such an advance would be very expensive, and that its only fruit would be a treaty with a boilbarian power, whose treaties were no security for peace and not worth the reed on which they are written, and that the refrogression observation to such an advance would be projucted to the character of our arms in the eyer of the adjacent States.

The lim of pelies Lord Dalhousie has adopted—an

mest our duries to the possings of our arms and the economy of the six treasure.

But this course has certainly not led to the results he articipated, the regular froups in formula, his ead of being reduced to 5,000, continue hearly for times that number. He cally reduced to 5,000, continue hearly for times that number. He cally reduced to 5,000, continue hearly for times that number he cally reduced to 5,000, continue hearly for the set by disease and death. The Calciutta papers have published are used in the Calciutta papers have published are used to the top the papers and disease and disease and disease and men disease weakened by obsease and disheastered by mark out, and every on mer from Bourses the last brought news of the death of Calciutt the Limite to the effect of the season of the continue for the Bourses were evidently and paring the advance of curticops on Ava, and all their measures were for estimate that the from the Indian papers, and it is to be helped they will misconstruct the motives of our forbears as a latent the from the Indian papers, and it is to be helped they will misconstruct the motives of our forbears as a measure that the from the Indian papers, and it is to be helped they will misconstruct the motives of our forbears as measured to the contract of the contr

Correspondence of The London Theres VIEWNA, Folker, July 28, 1832. if or any season to washie us to avait currectees of the irra-water, so a high road to the capital. It might in the worth our while to retain the matthern or since a of the Borness Luppirs, but our all a the tajan or Minapore and the King of Sam, would thankfully accept any tarity ries we considered it inexpedient to unex.

The news from China is of increasing interest. The intelligence sent home by the last mail was most contradictory, even at Shankhai and so late as the 5th of May nothing certain was known regarding the progress of the rebels. Insurgent proclamations had indeed been received, stating that on the 31st of March "our Emperor established the "seat of his Government at Nankin, having thoroughly "slaughtered the Manchoo theives, not leaving a dog or a "fowl remaining," and, according to another account, the city had been taken by the rebels on the 'list of March (the discrepany being probably due to the Chinese reckoning by the lunar month); but other accounts stated that though Nankin had fallen temporarily into the hands of the insurgents, it had been immediately recaptured by the Imperialists, who had pursued the reb-list and signally defeated them with great loss some miles to the southward. A fourth account stated that Nankin had not fallen at all. Another alleged insurgent proclamation amounced the reb-list intention of marching immediately "against the stinking foreigners at Shanghai, who are not worthy to be considered men." On this the sais foreigners organized themselves into a milita for self-cefense, and Sir G. Bonham promised, as a matter of the local native authorities is assistance, that "he would "reserve to himself the right to determine the course that "abould be pursued when the circuastances that should "call for intervention were before him." It was stated that the American Plenipotentiary, as far as he could, was austring the Imperialists. The American steam frigate Suquehanon was sent up the Yang tee Kiang for himself, and accordingly made a trip up the far and a trip to the sum of the long of the long in the thing to more than a month,) and returned to Shanghai on the thin of May. The Hermes brought been the section of the city for more than a month,) and returned to Shanghai on the thin of May. The Hermes brought been the section of workers of the anticities for the surfacet form of workers of the actounting in eligence, says The North Cana-the actounting in eligence, says The North Cana-Herald, "that the insurgents were Christians of the Prot-"estant form of worship and anti-idolaters of the strictest "order—not merely formal professors of a religious sys-"tem, but practical, spiritual Christians, deeply induced by the belief that God is always with them." They "by the besies that God is always with them I toley treated Sir G. Bonham and the interpreter to the Consulate, Mr. Meadows, with every respect and consideration, and in a walk of ten miles through their camp the latter did not bear one of those abusive and derogatory spithets applied to husself or companions which have always been so liberally beatowed on passing foreigners by the heathed

before Sir G. Bonham's visit to Nankin, it was Long before Sir G. Bonham's visit to Namani, and believed by many that at least a large proportion of the rebel leaders were Christians. Several Christian property of the new control o mations had appeared professing to emanate from the new Emperor, but it was objected that these were probably forgeries, got up by some of the Christians known to be

neng them. The vessels of the United States Japan Squadron are The vessels of the United States Japan Squadron are assembling in the harbour of Shanghai. The principal and evicent object of the expection is the establishment of An enican settlements and coaling stations in the China Sess, for the protection and encouragement of their rapidly increasing Eastern trade, the experience of European natives has shown them that such settlements may be sources of cirect profit, as well as of strength. When we restore the island of Javato the Dutch it yielded us a surplus revenue of 21,000,000 sterling. The comparative scantiness of the native American population of the United States is no obstacle to formation or maintenance of such settlements. The number of Angle Saxon officials and officers we employed in governing Java did not probably exceed 400 or 400, and the Americans could embody and organize whatever irish or native tree ps were required for the protection of such settlements as readily, and probably

organize whatever irish or native tro ps were required for the protection of such settlements as readily, and probably much more economically and efficiently, than ourselves. Had the American steamship Susquehauna be no able to ascend the Yang tee kung, Naskin might have been saved to the Imperialists, and the tate of thins possibly changed. This circumstance would seem to point out the utility of attaching as tenders to large vessels of war employed in coast operator is, small trun steamers of light draight, able to sail or steam, like the Nemesis. This useful class of steam vessels has been hitherto altogethor neglected in the English and American navies. The present position of af steam vessels has been hitherto attogether neglected in the English and American navies. The present position of af fairs in China renders it more than ever desirable that the Burmese war should be brought to an immediate termina-tion, and the navai force now employed in the Irrawaddy there by rendered available for the protection of Brusan in-terest in China. It is, moreover, evident that the opium revenue of the Indian Government can no longer be con-

terest in China. It is, moreover, evident that the opium revenue of the Indian Government can no longer be completed a permanent is tree of moome, and that it therefore becomes essential to device some means for ominishing, commensurately, the expenses of the East Innia Company's administration of British India.

The intelligence we continue to receive from China is of a very extraordinary and eventual couracter. The great insurrectionary movement of the disciples of Tapingwang, which is interpreted to mean the Primos of Pasos, has nowhere been effectually resisted by the Imperialist troops, and on every point on which the Mantehoo authorities have been attacked, they have been routed and overthrown. The British Pleupoentinuy in China proceedes, as we have arready stated, to ward the end of April in her Majesty's steamer Hermes up the Yang-tecking, to conter with the chies of the rebellion, and to announce to them the meatrality of the British Government. The object of this expedition not being at first clearly underwood, the themes was repeatedly fred upon from the forts along the river, but she succeeded in maxing good her voyage without loss of life. As Sir George Bontain approached Nankir, a singular indication was seen of the sunden change effected in the religious opinions of the Chinese, for the river was screwn with the document of the sunden change effected in the religious opinions of the Chinese, for the river was screwn with the floating fregments of woolen idea, like the figure heads of ships scattered from a week shortly atterwards the interpreters went on shore, and a letter from Sir George Bonham was communicated to the Chinese chiefs, in which he appears to recognize their claim to the totic of sovereign authority. The next ves visited the ship freely, and great-cordisticy and agreeness to trade seemed to prevail. The interpreters went on shore, and a letter from Sir George Bonham was communicated to the Chinese chiefs, in which he appears to recognize their claim to the totic of sowering autho "of our Saviour and heavenly brother, the L rd Jesus,
who redesimed us from shi." The form of praise is eviderily taken from the Christian developy, the observance
of the Sabbath is enjoined, and the whole dispensation of
the Oid and New Testaments is set forth in a poem or
praim, called the "Trimstrical Classes," which is one of
the most singular productions we can remember to have
perused. In point of morals and language, the conduct of
the new sect is described as extremely decorous, and strikingly different from the u-sai habits of the Chinese.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The immediate issue of the eastern crisis depending on the kind of reception to be given by the Char to the ad-vances of Turkey, is still becessarily delayed. Speculation, of course, is busy, anticipating the Russian decision, but no new facts, capable of afforcing a firm basis on which to found expectation have transpired. All the letters received found expectation have transgred. All the letters received from Constant thropic continue to bear winess to a state of the popular mind franget with the greatest danger to civil tranquility. The Ottoman population explinespointed in the inaction of the government, and what to them appears to be the weakness or bad faith of the allies. The Greeks,

to be the weakness or bad faith of the alles. The Greeks, on the other hand, are elste and insolent and exait the power of Russia higher than ever. Upon these perilius elements, the agents of Russia are daily operating, and the observant are alarmed when they perceive how small a cause might provoke an explosion.

Respecting the duration of the present period of suspense, the dissurble Nationals says.

We persist in believing that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, but the act which by reestablishing the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia, will put and the apprehensions of the public cannot be known end to the apprehensions of the public, cannot be known in less than a month, in consequence of the distance be-tween the three capitals where the negotiations are go-

Abbas Pacha has placed at the disposal of the Sultan 14 ships of war (four of which are steamers.) 15,000 men, and a sum amounting to Theograp of pristres. Three Egyptian transports have arrived at Constantinople with a part of the transports have arrived at Constantinople with a part of the transports have arrived at Constantinople with a part of the transports have arrived at the distantinople with a part of the Transports have a letter stating that 100,000 Eussians were in Moddo Wallachta; that the Russia "guard was following: that the Danube was to be pa sed on the lath, and that the Emperor of Russia was costing incognito into the Principalities—all which assertions are utterly unitrue.

The number of Russians in the Turkish territory hore. ever, exceeds 100 Coo, she will nearly reach 100 coo by the time that the occupation is complete. When the expedi-tion was first taken of it was prefended that the treaty of Halfa Liman authorized such a processing. But sunpais-ing that the count force is had arisen, which it notation by has not, the number of Bussians entitled to enter the prin-

and be prior call to the character of our arms in the eyes of the adjacent States.

The line of policy Lord Dalhouse has adopted—an anode essation of host-dises—he considered was the one most on during to the possitive of our arms and the common of during the possitive of our arms and the common of about 70,000 regular and 45,000 irregular incops. The main force is at the entruched comp at Sammia, the results he atthicked the regular freeps in Burnan, his ead of being request the regular freeps in Burnan, his ead of being request to 5,000, continue nearly for times must number, the only request freely and the strength having been by disease and death. The California having been by disease and death. The California having been by disease

AUSTRIA.

but until the whole of Europe lends a helping hand to-ward the fermation of a Christian empire, they are con-tent to remain under the dominion of Furkey, because it would be much easier to shake off the Turks than the Ruswould be much essier to shake off the Turks than the Russiars. A Smyrna paper, which is considered to be the organ of the Greeks gives the general opinion when it advires Russia not to include in illusions. The Greeks are the Ultra mentanists of the Oriental Church, and have not much more affection for St Petersburg than for Rome. There is no nation less inclined to be absorbed by Russia than the Greek, and the people have no wish whatever to see their religious rites remodeled after a Slavonic pattern. When the Greeks were struggling for liberty and a political existence, they locked on Russia as the victorisus power which according to their legends, was to come to their assistance, but they rejected the proffered hand as soon as they remarked that it was more inclined to impose than to remove fetters. The Moldavians, Wallachians and Servisus were once attached to Russia, but they became estranged on observing that they were destined to be absorbed.

tranged on observing that they were destined to be absorbed.

The meaning of the foregoing is, that in case of a war with Russia, Turkey has little to fear from internal disturbances. This circumstance the Porte knows full well, and it has given the Powers no little trouble to keep the Turks from making the invasion of the Principalities a cases delt. The position of the Porte is infinitely more favorable now than it was in 1888; the troops are better, and the fanaticism of the Mussulmans is unusually excited, because they believe 1850 to be a critical year for them. Reschid Pasha is not more inclined to submission than his political rivals, but he is aware that his safest policy is to do nothing for the moment, as the invasion of the Principalities is a question in which the other Powers are quite as much interested as Turkey. The presence of the Russians in Modavia and Wallachia is calculated to produce a bad effect in the other Provinces, as the burdening of a Christian country with a large army looks much more like thirst of conquest than a cesirs to protect the Greek Christians. The Constantinople writer puts two questions, which swery one appears unable or unwilling to answer. The first is, "Does Russia really wish to go to war with the whole of "Europe". The second is, "Is the lawe of pear so great in Europe that, in order to avoid war, the Powers will "consent to leave the Danubian Provinces in the hands of "Russia for an indefinite period." Russia for an indefinite period

Rous, July 24.—For the last few days the Roman police have been actively employed in searching for the deputes of the revolutionary committee, whose presence in the
city is commen by reported, and the nature of whose errand
I binted at in my last. Domiciliary visits have been made
at several houses in the Via Laurins, and in other parts of
the own, and arrests have taken place both in private
owellings and in the public streets. When at a loss for
precise information, respecting the whereshouts of their
prey, a storet of Rome have a curious custom of drawing
a condon across some of the mest frequented parts of the
city, and arresting ever passer by whose visage is not familiar to them, in the hope that this sort of oh-nee fishery may
bring some valuable fish into their net. The spot fixed apon for this operation in the present instance was the Pan
theon Pixars and the neighboring streets, where fixy or
sixty storet seemed a tasted by a sudden favor against
beards, as being republican insignts, and dragged the wearers of them in company with every one who was not known
as a Romar or provided with his papers in due form, to the
prisons of Moste Citorio, in the expectation that some revelation might result from the examination of so many different individuals.

BERNE, July 22—The National Council has adopted by at 10 th, votes the proposition of the commission to leave the question of the differences with Austria to be settled by the F-6-ral Council.

The verdict of the Fribourg Jury has just been published.

The verdict of the Fribourg Jury has just been published. Celenei Perrier, the Cure Delley, and MM Carrard, Morard Joseph Perroud, James Perroud, and Marchon, are declared guilty of high treasen with attenuating circumstances. All the other prisoners, 13s in number, are acquitted, and the President has creered their immediate release. The Procureur General and the parties to the civil action have reserved their rights in respect of damages claimed against them, and by consent this question is to be discussed at a special siting. The Procureur General asks for a sentence of thirty years banishment against MM. Perrier as d Delley, and of four years impresement against the five others.

Mankin, July 27.—With the exception of M. Moyano' the malister of public works, all the members of the cabi net have tendered their resignations. This resolution appears to have been caused by the question relative to the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Prance. PARIS, Aug 2-6 P. M The Prefet of the Basses Pyrenees has been officially informed that the journey of the Emperor and Empress to Pau has been postponed, and will not take place this

Letters from Brest of the 29th ult., state that a certain Letters from Brest of the 22th uit, state that a certain activity is displayed in the arming of vessels. The Duqueselin man of war and the Proserpine frigate have arrived in the port, and the Armide frigate, towed by the Senfleur, left on the morning of the 22th. Rear Admiral Charper was to hoist his flag on board the Hercule. The French Government have instructed their Consul General at Bucharest to remove his flag.

The Exchange today was wholly taken up with the menthy settlement, and few transactions took place.

The Three Per Cents closed at 78f, 55c, for the end of the month, and the Four and a Haif Per Cents, at 10M, 100.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 19, 1853.

Prince Ghika the Hospacar of Moldavia, acting under Russian influence, has informed the Divan that he must break if all communications with the Sultan's Government, that he would not for the future pay any tribute, and in short, that he renounced his allegiance to his late Sovereign, the Sultan.

morem to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the protection and the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that Sovereign declars that if, in spite of these repeated, the Porte of the Por assurances in resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility of the cris-quences which may ensue must lie with Russia. It is further asserted that the above document has been committed to the Ambaradors of England, France, Prussia, Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Moldavia

and Wallachia, commanding them to qu't the Principalites and retire to the right bank of the Danube. Spain.

It is said that there are dissensions in the Cabbet, but no ments n is made of a real Ministerial crisis. General Lerau of hes not reprined.

The Three per Cents, closed at #4].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

For Humbold: |
Our supplies are still upon a very liberal scale; his ever, with very uninvariate waster, the deman for West and Floor the last few days has been more as united, a. d. the reduction noted on last Friday.

days has been more an maked, and the reduction noted on last Friday (mil) required.

Livensoot, 2th Mo. 24, 1830.

The weather during market time was very line, and the trade assumed a quiefer fore; pure seems of Whear and FLOOK acting up n the freely, and ya limited, uniness resulted in either, and we quote price precisely the same as u in this day week. The demand or typical (a.S. was altaquistar to thee to feed the directing descriptions which sell at 191 a

James MeHenry's Circular.

For Humboldt.]

LIVERPOOL, Theeday, Ang. 2, 1850, At this day is form market there was iess activity than for some days reviewally and the nativeme prices for Windar and Flours were not actualled. Indian tools already.

Lash has further advanced, with an increasing demand and very toderate stacks.

Engrand Fork continue wanted.

Engrand Fork continue wanted.

Engrand Fork deeped to 20, which has induced a more active assemption.

CHEESE keeps scarce, and is much looked for.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Export. Specular cn. 609 1,000 1,000 1,000 Total 25,000 3,000 Import same time 14,000 Liverpool Corn Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

DOFF and Poak wanted. Fair buttless doing to Bacon. Smothers are what extenses one active communication. Laws fairhest advanced. In consessing armind and very moderate scores. Charact scarce looked for

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr. at Livery and Noth, Franchine Charlester; Mat. Riener, Favor Iv. W. isrtigion; K. at., War., IV. St. Stephens, N. St. Edda Fetropel a. St. John N. Mr. Vork, Quester, Robert Cottle, Shedaer Ang. I. atra a tela-Bitchbourd.

Sid from Liveryout Ist. Conqueror, New York: Sophia, Quebec.

VENEZUELA.

The Cost, Destroit Food of to day contains a latter of the 18th, which gives considerable insight into the present day of the foliantal question. The correspondence comes with the positive assertions that the P relation position to make a far more vigorous defense than is generally believed, and that the Corneins solving of the Porte are in generally believed, and that the Corneins solving of the Porte are in generally believed, and that the Corneins are joins of the Porte are in generally believed, and that the Corneins solving to the Porte are in generally believed, and that the Corneins solving to the Porte are in generally believed, and that the Corneins solving to the continued the solving to the cornein content the solving to the content of the cry called Poente Arriba. Many of the innabitant of t

gas, who was preparing his troops to march sgalns: Cumana, effering to submit and asking for assistance for the sufferers. It is added that these requests were assected to, and that he immediately sent one of his brothers with a supply of provisions and men. The earthquake was felt in Barce lona, and destroyed three large buildings, including the barracks, just after 100 soldiers had left them. All along the creat of Venezuela shocks were felt, but no mischief was done. It is said that the superstitions of the people led many of them to lock upon the earthquake as an evidence of the Divine disapprobation of the revolution.

We are indebted to a distinguished mercantile house

We are indebted to a distinguished mercantile house of this City for the following extract from a private letter ;

MONTEVIDEO, Wednestay, June 22, 1853.

Since our last of 30th inst a great change has taken place in the political state of Busnos Ayres. The blockading fleet has been bought ever by the beseigned. It is said they are also regotiating to bribe some of the Oriental chiefs to upset Urquiza, and that they have strong hopes of success. If it be not ended in this way, we fear it will last a long

The receipt of the above news has checked considerably the demand for goods of all kinds on account of the ma of a blockade of the coast by the Buenes Ayres squadron For the same reason the prices of produce have stiff-ned for the fear that our supplies would be entirely out off Prices demanded to-day are 34 risks for American and Ger man Hides, and 55 rials for Spanish. 54 rials has been re fused for Salted Ox Hides.

American vessels arrived are bark Charles S Orden, brig Helen, and brig Nancy, all from Rio Janeiro, with bbls Flour. Excharge on England, 42d.

FROM MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS ATRES -By the arrival ot bark Crisis, Capt. Wiley, we have later advices from the Argentine Republic. The blockade had been raised by the entire fleet of Urquiza going over to the inhabitants of the city on the 20th June. Fighting still continued between the troops, with various unimportant results. Trade was as previous to the blockade.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.-We have received advices from Rio de Janeiro te July 8, two weeks later than our previous dates. The Legislature is still in session, and its proceedings occupy our files. We find nothing of importance to our readers.

VERMONT.

City and Country Life Contrasted-Harry Bradley's Farm-The Crops in this Vicibity-A new Port of Entry-The Humerous Frenchman and the Meaning of the White Dog, &c., &c. BCRLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Ang. 8, 1853.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

When I stroll over a well cultivated farm, wade

through sweet clover fields more than knee deep, wander over the green pastures, drink the pure water of the over the green pastures, drink the pure water of the bubbling spring, see the fields of ripe wheat bending under the gentle breezes, or falling before the skilfully handled cradle; hear the rustling of the luxuriant corn leaves as the warm wind sweeps over them; smell the new nade hay, more sweet than the pertumes of "pouncet-box," and watch the healthy cows as they march along in single file in the well trodden path at set of sun, with glossy hair and fine round belies with fresh grass well lined, and ndders distended with rich milk, to yield thet sweet treasures to the farmer's cheerful wife and sup, with glossy hair and nhe round ochies an active and lined, and udders discended with rich milk, to yield their sweet treasures to the farmer's cheerful wife and her fair daughters. I feel in all their true force the clarms of a country life, and can duly appreciate what the "Bard of Avon" once put into the mouth of the henest and simple shepherd. "Sir, I am a true laborer. "I carn that I cat, get that I wear, owe no man hate." envy no man's happines, glad of other men's good, content with my harm, and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck." What mortal so demented as to be willing to exchange such a sweet and honest life for the cares and perplexities of the greateity s Mayor, or for the "stealings-in" even of the fat Aldetnan! Is it not strange that so, many will pass by such a life, and crowd our cites where thousands breather impure air, and even suffer for the want of good and wholesome food! But there is no disputing about matters of taste. Some people imagine that a city life wholesome food? But there is no disputing about matters of taste. Some people imagine that a city life is the hight of human enjoyment, and such will seek it until they learn by hitter experience that God made the country and man makes the town. True city life has its advantages, but let it be remembered that all cannot be included in the country and man makes the town.

obtain a livelihood in our cities.

The above reflections were forced upon me by a recent visit to Mr. Harry Brailey's farm, some three or four miles from the village of Burlington. Winosaki tiver gracefully circles around one side of it on the bank of which are about one hundred and fifty acres of rich of which are about one hundred as a continuous intervale, whose green carpet is exceedingly pleasant to the eye, and which affords an abundance of food for a large stock of cattle. From the intervale there is a gradual ascent up to the testile uplands where now stand the creps, rank and luxuriant, among which may be seen twenty six acres of as fine wheat as ever grew in seen twenty six acres of as line wheat as ever grew in the teening west, thirty five acres of luxuriant corn which will compare well with any grown upon the fertile lands of Onio or Illinois, eight acres of peas to help fatten the one hundred hegs and pigs now on the farm, and fields of potatoes that hold out very flattering promines. Who so stupified as not to love to dig great white potatoes out of the rich and meliow earth? The crop of wheat on this model farm will exceed five hundred lands the best of the season and the corn will swell up to fifteen

hushels this season, and the corn will swell up to fifteen hurdred or two thousand bushels. Upon yonder side-hill may be seen fifty fat and sleek yearlings, who are up hill may be seen fifty fat and sleek yearlings, who are up to their eyes in grass. And then to see the rich cheese and sweet yellow butter, and what is better, to have them placed before you under the plazza, next to the cookroom, with boiled beet, pork, corn and green peas, and large meally-potatoes, and the pure water fresh from the bubbling spring not a stone's toss from the table, is a demonstration highly gratifying, and not soon to be forgotten. There are about four hundred acres in this farm, and all under improvement except the wood-lots. And there are several never-failing springs of pure soft-

And there are several never-taining springs of pure soft-water, conveniently scattered over the land.

The crop of hay will not be quite so large this season as usual, and such is the case in this country generally.

The dry, warm weather in June badly affected the grass, but the rain for a few weeks past gave it a vigorous start, and the crop will be fair. The pastures have produced an abundance of feed, and the dairies are prosperous. Wheat, corn, potatoes, bariey and beans will yield well, but oats will be rather light. On the whole the season is fair and the prospects of the husbandman encouraging. The fly has not injured the wheat, and there appear to The fly has not injured the wheat, and there appear to be no signs of rot in the potatoe fields. Fruit will be light, and the good wives will be hard pushed for plums to make preserves of. The farm I have been writing about is situated some four miles from the mbuth of Wincoski river, and although this stream, at its confluence with Lake Champlain, is hardly sufficient to float small sailboats, especially in the dry season, yet, under the power of the Maine Law, which has dried up the the power of the Maine Law, which has dried up the sources of the liquid poison in this town and vicinity, it has become a Port of Entry. After viewing the farm and its luxuriant crops, a Frenchman rowed me down to the mouth of the river. My object was to kill some pike, pickerel and black hass with the spoon, and I succeeded in obtaining that object. But let that pass, for I do not wish to excite hopes in the angler which can never be realized. After we had reached the mouth of the river, we saw a large white dog, standing solitary and alone upon a sand-bar that stretched out into the lake, and

upon a sand-bar that stretched out into the lake, and cooking wistinity across the waters towards Port Kent, distant about nine miles. Soon we heard the faithful creature whine and howlvery mournfuly. I asked my French response why the dog moaned so piteously? "His master gone in a shallop across the lake to get "some Port Kent water," he replied, smilling and setting his wooden leg more firmly against the bottom of the boat. He had lost one leg, and its place was supplied by a limb from a sugar-maple tree; but such a misfortune cannot dampen the spirit of a French Canadian. He will have his fun legs or no legs.

"The cond dink this river, but he no taste Port Kent
"Water," he continued. "It may be strange that the
"master will drink what the dog won't touch his tongue to. A good deal of liquor come in small boats across the lake into this river, and no wonder the dog howl when his master be gone after such stuff." And the funny Frenchman laughed as if he would split

Anothe funny Frenchman laughed as if he would split his sides. Thus it is, Onion River has recently become a port of entry, and the rum sellers of Poit Kent are driving a shameful yet profitable business, with some of car Vermenters, whose stomachs are as dry as a goosepature. However, our Grand Jury and our officers are on the alert, and the liquer is often seized when landed, even under cover of midnight darkness. We did hope your Legislature would chact the Maine Law at its last session, but were disappointed. Now we strongly lope it will be passed next winter and then our officers will find the task of keeping "Port Kent water" away from our shore much easier. Give us the Maine Law on your side of the lake, and to more white dogs will be heard piteously mosning the absence of their masters on the sand bars of the Wimooki, nor wives shrinking from the blows of their intoxicated husbands.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of The N Y Tribure.

EENOSHA Wis, Wednesday, Ang 19, 1832.

The work on the Lake Shore Railroad was comnected at this place to-day. I understand, by the terms of the contract, the road is to be completed and equipped by the first day of July next.

The agriculturalists of Wisconsin have been blessed the present season with a good "seed time" and an abundant hervest. Crops of all kinds are remarkably heavy and of excellent quality. Yours respectfully, w. st. his sides. Thus it is, Onion River has recently become a port of entry, and the rum sellers of Port Kent are

FISHING, MUSEUM, LOWELL ISLAND, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 4 ma.

I left New-York on Saturday evening last, sweltering, but I found it agreeably cool on the Bay State for Palicians. (What palaces those boats are, though!) This is a delightful old city, and as quiet as a country village, excepting on one or two of the business streets. The harbor is a good one, and years ago there were sixty to eighty sail from this town engaged in the East India trade: now their shipping is almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which is increasing, and business generally is much more brisk than it was ten years ago. Phillips. (the Free Soil candidate for Governor a few Philips, (the Free Soil candidate for Governor a fee years ago.) Goodhue & Bowker are lies merchans, and there are other good firms that are doing much for the city. There is a very interesting free Museum her established in 1730 by the "East India Marine Society." city. Inere is a very interesting free anseaux here, established in 1750 by the "East india Marine Society" the members of which were, and must be, captains and supercargoes who have sailed beyond Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. The Society has a fund of over \$2,000 out of the proceeds of which the expenses are paid, and over \$1,000 annually distributed to widows and orphase of members of the Society. The curiosities in the Maseum, over 7,000 from all quarters of the Society. In there are extraordinary globular box, representing the day of judgment, supposed to have been carred by a mark in the fourteenth century. It is only 1 9 the inches in diameter inside, and contains one hundred and eight figures, carred so perfectly as to give the expresinches in diameter inside, and contains one handred and eight figures, carved so perfectly as to give the expre-sion of each face. Upon the upper hemisphere, a little above the center, in the midst of circles of angels, is a figure representing the Deity. Immediately below is the Virgin Mary, Peter, angels with musical instrumenta &c. Upon the other hemisphere is a figure represen-ing the Savior, seated upon an extended arch, repre-senting the vault of Heaven, in the character of judged mankind. On his right are five female figures kneels in adoration. On the left are five male figures. In the in adoration. On the left are five male figures. In the nterior portion we behold the resurrection of the deal, and the punishment of the wicked. In the foreground the flames of purgatory envelop the damned. There is a beautiful model of an 80 gun-ship with sails spread made from soup bones, by a prisoner at Dartmoor, English et al. Insticed a Chinese gun taken by the English at Ningpoin 1842. The gun is a very small one, and the carriagie entirely of camphor wood. I would like to mention a good many other curiosities, but you have not the space. Lowell Island, about four miles down the harbor has become a very fashionable place of resort for families from Salem. Boston, Lowell &c. The City Fathers have usually had an annual chowder party on the Island, and a year or two ago the property was bought by Stephen C. Philips, who formed a Stock Company and a large hotel has been erected and is filled to overflowing. The fishing off the harbor is glorious (when you don't get sea siek). has been erected and is filled to overflowing. The fishing off the harbor is glorious (when you don't get sea sick). We were of a party of twenty-three yesterday, and only three well ones among us, but a good many cod, haddock, pollock, &c., were caught, notwithstanding. Your hamble servant was sick enough to thoroughly despise fishing, but the lady under my charge, quite an intimate friend of mine was not sick, and caught enough to entitle me to a share of the chowder which was got up on or retain to the little cove where we found still water There were several good singers of the party, and the excursion, minus the hearing, was a delightful one, and I have a notion to try it again on my next visit here.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fourth and Lust Day.

Correspondence of The N. I. Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug 12-3 A.M.

At the appointed time the President took the chur and called on Rev. Mr. Bracford to lead in prayer. After pre-liminaries, Rev. Dr. Agrew, of Pittsfield, Mass, read a paper on the proper method for the education of women. The course of education for females ought to be as long as that for males, with a course of instruction suited to their spheres. His opinions elicited remarks from several, after which the Convention proceeded to the appointment of its officers. Officers for the following year are as follows

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
ITHACA, Friday, Aug. 12, 1833.
The evidence for the defense in the case of Thurston.

The evidence for the defense in the case of Thurston, new on trial for murder, will close to night. Fourteen Physicians, many of them from Insane Hospitals in various parts of the country, have been examined, each of whom prenounced him "an insane man." It is claimed on the part of the prosecution that his insanity is "feigned." I will send you the verdict of the jury, as seen as rendered. The heat to day has been excessive. The thermometer, at 2 o'clock, was 22 in the shade. The Whest even in this vicinity was good but Oats and Hay. Wheat crop in this vicinity was good, but Oats and Hay, on account of the severe drouth, will be light.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug 15, 1891.

Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tifoune.

Much excitement still prevails in the vicinity of Lombard and Seventh sta, relative to the finding of the Coronar's Jury in the case of the sunden death of Bridget McGoran, and the subsequent discharge of her husband from control of the paragraph who agrees makingly. and the subsequent discharge of her hashand from our coy. Independent of the persons who swore positively to the fact that violence had been used toward the decessed by her husband, there are some eighteen or twenty ofter witnesses who are willing to twify to the facts bearing upon the case. The District Attorney has been applied by those who are satisfied that the proceedings thus fir have been a farce, and it is to be hoped that the affair will be thoroughly investigated.—This morning the Board of Health caused the contents of the den where the affair of curred to be moved into the street, and chloride of limit was sorthight of beinging the contents of the den where the affair of curred to be moved into the street, and chloride of limit was sorthight plentfully about.

curred to be moved into the street, and chloride of lime was sprinkled plentifully about.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a woman about 8 years of age, deliberately threw herself into the Schuykill from Chesnut-st wharf, and was drawned before 80 could be rescued. The body was recovered in about ten minutes and was placed upon the wharf.

A man named Gardiner, employed in one of the factories at Gloucester Point, N. J., met with a fatal accident yesterday morning. He, in company with two others, got into a shift, near the mouth of Timber Creek, a short distance is low the Point, for the purpose of going on a guoning stourion. He caught hold of the barrel of his gun, to move it out of the way of one of his companions, and the trigger striking against some impediment in the boat, the weapon exploded. A great portion of the contents passed into his hip and abdomen, ridding his bowels, and fracturing the hip bone. He expired in a short time. One of the other men received about thirty shot in his left arm, which will in all probability render that limb useless.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

Successful Swindle of Merchants, Tailors, and

Others.

From The Gincinnati Gauette, Ang. 13.

Some time in the latter part of April last, John Millikia, an English man, recently from Canada, with two comparence, named R. M. Chatterion and D. P. Chatterion, came or Cincinnati with quite an extensive supply of lancy goods, oys, jewelry, &c. and created some sensation in the street with the stories of the large establishment they were about to occur in this city.

with the stories of the large establishment may were above to open in this city.

Milikin and the elder Chatterton represented themselves to be partners in the ownership of the goods and finally calcloud to sell their whole stock, without taking a repular house. Accordingly, they proceeded to sell porthosts different dealers here—some to Meakings, some to Dicken and Le Better, and a portion in hadiou and

Louisville.

Favorable rates and time were offered to W. H. Miles, on Fourth-st, who purchased to the am unt of \$170 giving his two notice for five and su months, and to other amounts at other times, the notes were made payable by Miles to B. P. Cratterton, the elder one going by that name, which

now they reverse.

Millikin, with wife and two children, and the elder Chat-